THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 2407. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE REBELLION.

Highly Important from Washington.

Proclamation by the President of the United States.

CONFISCATION OF REBEL PROPERTY.

All Intercourse with the Rebel States, whether by Sea or Land, Interdicted.

Important Order of Gen. McClellan.

The Apprehended Attack on Washington.

The Blockade in the Highland and Second Maine Regiments.

THE BLOCKADE AND PRIVATEERS.

NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

The Death of Ben. McCulloch Confirmed.

GENERAL BANKS AND THE REBELS.

Another Important Arrest in New York.

Brave of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars from England for the South.

Indictment of Newspapers by the United States Grand Jury.

Sec. Ass. Ass.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, August 16, 1861.

To the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, on the fifteenth day of April, the President of the United States, in view of an insurrection in some of the States, combined for the government of the United States, which had broken out and was in progress in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled an act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose, approved February 28, 1795, did call forth the militia to suppress said insurrection and cause the laws of the Union to be duly executed, and the insurgents from their dispersions to retire peaceably to their homes;

And whereas, said insurrection has since broken out and yet continues within the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, and whereas, the insurgents in all the said States claim to act under authority thereof, and such claim is not disclaimed or repudiated by the persons exercising the functions of government in such States or those, or a large part or parts thereof, in which combinations of the same have become numerous and aggravated by said States;

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of a certain act of Congress, passed July 13, 1861, do hereby declare that the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida (except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany Mountains, and of such other parts of that State and the other States herein before named, as may maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or may be from time to time occupied and controlled by the forces engaged in the suppression of said insurrection) are all in a state of insurrection against the United States, and that the commercial intercourse between the same and the inhabitants thereof, with the exceptions aforesaid, and the citizens of other States, and other parts of the United States, is unlawful, and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease or be duly suppressed, that all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from any place in said States, into the exceptions aforesaid, into other parts of the United States, with the special intent and purpose of the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, or proceeding to any and said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, or to any place together with the vessel or vessels conveying the same, or conveying persons to or from said States, with said exceptions, shall be forfeited to the United States; and that from and after fifteen days from the issuing of this proclamation all ships and vessels belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of any of said States, with said exceptions, found at sea or in any port of the United States, will be forfeited to the United States.

And I hereby enjoin upon all District Judges, District and equivalent Judges of the previous, and of the military and naval forces of the United States, to be vigilant in the execution of said act, and in the enforcement of the penalties and forfeitures imposed or declared by it, leaning any party who may think himself aggrieved thereby to his application to the Secretary of the Treasury for the remission of any penalty, or for forfeiture, which the said Secretary is authorized by law to grant, if he his judgment, the special circumstances of any case shall require such remission.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1861, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:—

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, August 16, 1861.

THE ATTACK ON WASHINGTON.

Nothing particular happened in Washington, but some fears of an attack were prevalent lest it should be alleged that the city was open for a short time on the 15th. Some of the secessionists in the delight that a crossing upon our side was neither thought nor feared, made a demonstration on the night of the 14th, by the firing of the cannon of the rebels. Last night it was discovered that some of our pickets had been fired upon from the Virginia side. Some of our pickets from Three or Four Corners Bridge have been largely increased. Every precaution is taken against the attack. Large bodies are proceeding towards the Point of Rocks to reinforce our troops in the neighborhood of our line, having the two Virginia regiments, which have been detached from Harper's Ferry, and the Pennsylvania regiment, which is now there, and our reinforcements are published in our cities. It is expected that the rebels will make a demonstration against our lines, but we have no fear of our being taken by surprise. Our troops are in the best of spirits, and are well prepared for the attack

THE BATTLE AT BULL RUN.

GENERAL PATTERSON'S MOVEMENTS.

[illegible]

NEWS FROM GENERAL BANKS.

OUR BELLE CONSEMBURGER.

[illegible]

INTELLIGENCE FROM JAMAICA.

Arrival of the Clonina.

[illegible]

COL. BURNSIDE'S SUPPLIES FAIRLY SUPPLIED.

[illegible]

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

[illegible]

The Wheat Crop in Wisconsin.

[illegible]

Additional Dates from Buenos Ayres.

[illegible]

One Bright Spot in England.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

W[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A [illegible]

B[illegible]

T[illegible]

T[illegible]

T[illegible]

T[illegible]

W[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A [illegible]

A [illegible]

W[illegible]

W[illegible]

W[illegible]

W[illegible]

W[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

C[illegible]

I[illegible]

I[illegible]

I[illegible]

R[illegible]

W[illegible]

W[illegible]

W[illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A [illegible] $150 [illegible]

A [illegible] $3 [illegible]

A [illegible] $10 [illegible]

A [illegible] $25 [illegible]

A [illegible] $20 [illegible]

A [illegible] $50 [illegible]

A [illegible] $125 [illegible]

A [illegible]

W[illegible]

W[illegible]

PERSONAL.

C[illegible]

C[illegible]

D[illegible]

F[illegible]

G[illegible]

I[illegible]

I[illegible]

I[illegible]

J[illegible]

J[illegible]

M[illegible]

M[illegible]

R[illegible]

S[illegible]

T[illegible]

T[illegible]

T[illegible]

T[illegible]

W[illegible]

W[illegible]

MILITARY.

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

[illegible]

THE TRADES.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

[illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., TO LET.

[illegible]

THE TURF.

[illegible]

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

SALESMEN.

[illegible]

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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Volume XXVI .... No. 227

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—THE TOODLES—WOOING THE ORACLE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LIME KILN MAN—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY—ADOPTED CHILD.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening—NOAH'S CHAIR—TWO DUNKERS—BEARS, SEA LION AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—RIVAL DARKIES.

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS, BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, FARCES, &c.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway.—SONGS, BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, &c.—FORTUNATE PAINTER.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.—BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, PANTOMIMES—MARBLE BALL.

New York, Saturday, August 17, 1861.

OUR WAR MAPS.

We have issued another edition of the numerous maps, plans and diagrams of the operations of the Union and rebel troops in Virginia, Missouri, Illinois, Florida, and on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and it is now ready for delivery. Agents desiring copies are requested to send in their orders immediately. Single copies six cents. Wholesale price the same as for the WEEKLY HERALD.

THE SITUATION.

The President has issued a most important proclamation, interdicting all commercial intercourse by sea or land henceforth with the States in rebellion against the government, with the exception of Western Virginia, and such portions of the other rebel States as may be loyal to the government. The carriage of goods, chattels, wares, merchandise or persons is strictly forbidden, and the officials of the government are ordered to forfeit all vessels and other conveyances that may be employed in transporting such proscribed articles from any of the States in arms against the government, without permission from the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury.

Gen. McClellan, while dealing summarily with the insubordinate soldiers of the Seventy-ninth New York and Second Maine regiments, is taking active measures to preserve the army from demoralization. He has issued an order restricting the visits of all civilians or others to the several camps or to any part of the Virginia side of the Potomac, except those provided with passes from the General in command, the Secretary of War or the Provost Marshal. All outstanding passes are revoked. This measure has doubtless been adopted in consequence of the fact, which has been ascertained beyond doubt, that Washington is teeming with traitors and spies. The investigation of the Potter Committee will reveal an extraordinary condition of things in the public departments. It is stated on good authority that there are no less than a hundred and forty-three known secessionists in the service of the government at Washington, and seventy-five others strongly suspected of entertaining treasonable sentiments. Some of them were employed in the Arsenal on the manufacture of shells to be used against the rebels, which may account for the fact that many of these projectiles used at Bull run did not explode.

The Potomac squadron continues from time to time to provoke attacks from the concealed batteries in and around Acquia creek. The steamer Resolute was sent to Mathias Point for the purpose of reconnoitering, on Thursday afternoon. Seeing a boat filled with barrels, a little below the Point, the Resolute sent a boat with a crew of six men to take possession of it, but a volley of musketry was opened upon her from the woods adjacent, and three of the crew were killed and one wounded. With great difficulty the unharmed men brought back the boat to the Resolute. The steamer opened a fire of canister and shell into the houses, which probably did some damage. The Reliance came up at the same time and joined in the fire. The rebels were seen to fly from their ambuscade in small parties.

A very important arrest of an agent of the rebels was made in this city yesterday. A passenger from Liverpool by the Persia, named Serrell, who, it appears, boasted while on the voyage that he was the bearer of a large sum of money for the use of the rebel government, was arrested by the United States Custom House officers, on information received from the other passengers, and upon searching his baggage the sum of $100,000 in Bank of England notes was found therein. He was taken to the District Attorney's office, and admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000 to appear for examination on Monday next.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court in this city brought in an important paper and presented it to Judge Shipman yesterday, condemnatory of the treasonable course of the following papers:—*Journal of Commerce*, the *Daily and Weekly News*, the *Day Book*, the *Freeman's Journal* and the *Daily Eagle* of Brooklyn, which express themselves opposed to what they call "the present unholy war" and for the utterance of language which, if expressed in the streets, would be considered a crime against the government. The Grand Jury are aware that the conduct of these disloyal papers is abhorred by all loyal men, and hope that it is subject to indictment and the punishment of the Court.

Rumors were prevalent in St. Louis yesterday that [illegible] Ben. McCulloch was positively killed at the [illegible] Davis, [illegible]. General Siegel is said [illegible] within fifteen miles of [illegible] [illegible] to reach Rolla [illegible]

The rebels, according to some reports, had entered Springfield and encamped there.

By arrivals from South American ports we learn that the rebel privateers are actively engaged in that quarter, as well as about the West India Islands. Several of them have recently been seen off Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro. The Jeff. Davis ran into San Juan, Porto Rico, on the 26th ult., for provisions and water. She had been overhauling American vessels in that neighborhood for some time previous.

THE NEWS.

We are induced to place the following paragraphs *vis-a-vis* in order that the public may become more familiar with the separate action of the men to whom they refer:—

On the eve of the battle of Bull run the Fourth regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers and the battery of the New York Eighth Militia insisted on their discharge, and they moved off the field to the sound of the enemy's cannon.

The Iowa First regiment of Volunteers were entitled to be discharged on the morning of the late battle near Springfield, in Missouri, but they voted to hold on as long as any fighting was to be done, and most nobly they sustained their post in the action.

Parson Brownlow's paper, the Knoxville (East Tennessee) *Whig*, was still going on Saturday, the 10th inst., but in the issue of that day he says that orders were sent from Richmond to have its publication stopped, which he thought the mob would obey, and that probably that would be the last issue.

Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, has telegraphed to General Fremont to have the body of General Lyon sent to that State to be buried at Ashford.

We have seen nothing as yet in the Southern journals referring to the payment of the rebel soldiers, except that one company of New Orleans men in Memphis kicked up a row some time since about their pay, and were quieted down with five dollars each.

A company of seventy-five able bodied loyal men, supposed not to belong to the first families and having no direct claims upon the chivalry, has been raised in Morgan county, Virginia, and on the 8th instant they left their homes to join ex-Governor Thomas' Union brigade in Frederick, Maryland.

Ex Senator Green, of Missouri, has recently been in St. Louis, pressing upon the authorities there to join him in putting forth peace propositions to the people of that State. Mr. Green's plan has for its basis the disbanding of all the government forces. Very good secession dodge.

Provisions are to be immediately made for the examination of persons who are seeking commissions in the volunteer service in this State. If desired, all such aspirants can be examined as to their qualifications before they commence raising companies or regiments.

There has been some misunderstanding in relation to the term of service of the two years volunteers, the men claiming that, as but two classes of volunteers were called for—three months and three years—they properly belonged to that class who enlisted for three months, and their opinion was strengthened by the report that the United States Attorney General had given his opinion to that effect. The following despatch from the Secretary of State to Governor Morgan settles the whole question:—

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1861.

To Governor MORGAN:—

The Attorney General has given no such opinion. The whole government holds the troops bound for two years, and will discharge none of them. WM. H. SEWARD.

Dates from the Belize, Honduras, are to July 16. During the last two months much rain had fallen, and there had been several heavy gales of wind. The rivers were all flooded, and all of the mahogany which had been trucked out of the bush had come down. Trade was very dull, owing to the war and the low price of Honduras produce in United States markets. The storehouses are all full of sarsaparilla, hides, cochineal, indigo and old copper, which cannot go forward, as there is no demand for them in this country. The trade in these articles will all go to England hereafter. Exchange on the United States is not to be had unless at a ruinous figure. The health of the town and the whole settlement was very good. No case of yellow fever this season.

Our advices from Jamaica are to the 5th instant. The United States steamer Keystone State arrived there on the 29th ultimo, and left for St. Thomas on the 1st instant, in search of the privateer Sumter. There had been a slight falling off in the island revenue. Trade was dull. The island had been visited with heavy rains, of which the planters were complaining. The public health was good.

The cotton market was steady yesterday at 16c. a 16½c. for middling uplands, with sales of 1,000 bales. The flour trade was less active, as the supplies were too adequate and holders claimed an advance of 5c. a 10c. per bbl. Wheat and corn were freely purchased and were higher in price. Pork, beef and lard were quiet; mess pork, $16, prime, $10 a $10 25. Rosin and spirits turpentine again improved, with liberal sales, also of tar, pitch and whiskey, at decidedly firmer rates. The sales of sugars and tobacco were restricted. The transactions in box herring were large. Molasses was in better demand. Coffee was inactive. Rice was very firm, but in less request. An active trade was reported in breadstuffs freights, rates on which closed higher.

PRIVATEERING—ARE WE BOUND BY OUR OFFER OF ADHESION TO THE TREATY OF PARIS?—The prospect of our getting into difficulties with England, through the inefficiency of the blockade, has led to inquiries by correspondents as to the position in which our government stands in regard to the offer made by it of adhesion to the provisions of the treaty of Paris on the subject of privateering. That proposal having neither been accepted nor rejected, it is feared by some that, in case of a war with Great Britain, we may be held bound by it. There is no real ground for this apprehension. So long as a formal acceptance of our offer is not signified to us we stand in precisely the same position as before it was made. Even then the affirmative action of the European Powers would not be binding upon us unless Congress ratified the proposal of our Cabinet. This it will not of course do, so long as there is the slightest danger of the intervention of England or France in our domestic quarrels.

The fears entertained that these Powers, in the agreement said to have been recently entered into between them, have it in contemplation to break up the blockade, are, we think, unfounded. The question has been deprived of its international character by the precautions taken by our government. It is not a blockade, but a police control over its own ports that it is now exercising. Every nation has the right to close or open to the commerce of the world such ports on its own coasts as it may choose to designate. Even in the cases of China and Japan, where the jealous and exclusive conduct of the two governments, and their despotic interference with the inclinations of their own subjects, afforded a pretext for the infringement of this right, it has always been readily acknowledged and observed. Should the commercial necessities of England and France, however, drive them to a violation of it in our regard, we shall not fail to make use of that arm of defence which has proved so effective on former occasions. We have forty thousand vessels, including a large proportion of steamers, which could be converted in a very short time into armed war and privateers. With these we could sweep the seas of the entire commerce of our enemies.

The President and His Duty

We are now approaching an important point in the contest of the government with the insurrection, and are upon the eve of stirring events, which must result either for good or for evil to the cause of the Union. The rebels, flushed with their victory at Bull run, are magnifying that affair, and rallying their forces for a desperate effort. The very nature of their position renders it necessary that they should strike a blow before they have lost all the advantage gained in that battle. The scattered reports of their movements, coming to us from rebel sources, indicate that Maryland and Washington are now the points that command their attention, and that all other movements are feints to draw the attention of the administration and our military chieftains from the real movements near the national capital. Had the Secretary of the Treasury failed in his efforts in disposing of the loan they might have delayed, under the idea that time would weaken us; but now, since his complete success—the prompt and decisive response on the part of the financiers of the three leading cities of the Union placing the government in possession of the means to carry on the war—that delusion will be dispelled, and the administration must be prepared to meet the issue, or all will be lost.

The President, the highest officer of the government, whose decision outweighs all others, will be held responsible for the vindication of the constitution, or the destruction of the hopes of all true Unionists, North and South, East and West, in one of which alternatives this great struggle will end. Standing at the head of the government, the nation—yes, the world—is looking to him for a successful guidance of the ship of State through the troublesome waters, the shoals, quicksands and breakers that now beset it. In discharging that important trust which has been reposed in him he will find that different ideas must control his actions from those which guided him as a lawyer and politician in a country village of the West. He stands at the helm of the government, amid the most severe storm that has visited us since its foundations were laid by the masterly hands of Washington and the patriots of the Revolution. His first duty, therefore, is not only to cast off the garb, but drive from his mind the ideas of a pettifogger and a politician, and wrap himself in the mantle of a statesman, cut loose from the influences of the professional politician, and discharge the duties of his office as becomes the patriot having in view the interests of his country only. If he possesses the talent, the energy and the will to grapple with the issues in that capacity, then may we hope that brighter days await us as a nation.

Unfortunately, the course of the administration up to the battle at Bull run reveals the hands of the politician instead of the masterly statesman at its head. Not a sign save the instructions to our foreign Ministers could be seen that gave us reason to hope that the places so long occupied by the unscrupulous politicians had been filled with wiser and more patriotic men. That disaster appeared to open the eyes of the President; but whether he yet fully comprehends his duty, and has the ability, the energy and the determination to execute it, future events must alone determine. The prompt summoning of Gen. McClellan to the command of the army of the Potomac—the man who has the reputation, not only at home, but in Europe, where he is known, of possessing one of the ripest military minds of the age, having not only studied war as a science, but witnessed warfare on a large scale more than any other man in the country, observing and participating under the most favorable circumstances in the struggle of the allied Powers in the Crimea—is evidence that a favorable change has taken place. The appointment of Gen. Fremont to the command in the West and Gen. Wool to Fortress Monroe, where he should have been sent months ago, have likewise tended to inspire the public mind with confidence. But all this avails nothing if they are to be hampered in their operations by politicians seeking their own profit. The Pattersons, the Butlers and the political favorites at Washington have already injured the cause so much that the hand of the statesman must show itself in other matters before the public will accord to Mr. Lincoln the wisdom necessary for the hour. When the President presented to Gen McClellan the list of brigadier generals that had been selected by the politicians of the several States, stating that they were urged by political influences that he (the President) could not refuse, the gallant General replied that he had no use for a majority of these men in his army except as privates, and Mr Lincoln, after waiting twenty-four hours, in deciding to yield to Gen. McClellan instead of the politicians, again did that for which the people commend him, but they further demand that henceforth he will turn a deaf ear to their counsels. The advice of the politicians amounts to nothing in this crisis; their counsels are like the coils of the serpent to the President, and if listened to will crush out the administration and the nation.

All this is well enough as far as it goes; but a herculean task yet remains to be done before Mr Lincoln will be entitled to the credit of sufficient ability to guide the nation through its trials. No one doubts his honesty or his desire to do his duty, but the wavering and imbecility in his departments must be remedied. The snail like operations of the Navy Department, the inefficiency of the blockade, and the looseness of the War Department, require at his hand a rigid investigation and a thorough change. We do not wish to destroy the confidence of the President in his advisers, but the way some of the officials in the navy have discharged their duty has aroused serious apprehensions and the belief that many of them would as soon see Jeff. Davis as Lincoln in the White House, and may well awaken the fears of serious complications with foreign Powers who have exhibited a hypocritical friendship towards us. Since the developements of the Potter Investigating Committee we are charitable enough to accredit to the heads of the departments honest and patriotic motives, but they took possession of their several departments with a set of clerks and officials who had been educated in the treacherous school of Buchanan, Floyd & Company, and may have thus been able to defeat the best of plans arranged by their superiors. A great fault rests somewhere, and it is the duty of the President to search out and correct the evil. His hand should immediately be found at work in the three important arms of the government—the Treasury, War and Navy Departments—and he should [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] place of the [illegible] [illegible] men enough who can faithfully discharge the duties of clerkships in those departments. All that is wanted is to go into the practical instead of political circles, and the task will be found an easy one. Upon Mr Lincoln rests the responsibility of seeing that this is done, and that, too, before those officials throw obstacles in the way of the generals that have been called to head the several divisions, and one or all are unavoidably precipitated into another Big Bethel, Bull run or Davis' creek encounter.

All this must be done without delay, and those departments made to assist instead of retarding the operations of the army from Fortress Monroe to Missouri—to strengthen instead of supporting a weak blockade. The President should stand as a shield between the commanders of our army and the politicians, that they may prepare for an early and glorious victory, and again enforce the laws from the lakes to the Gulf. He should see that every facility is given to the several divisions, and that, guided by some military mind, the whole should move onward at one and the same time, and continue in its march until the last vestige of rebellion is put down. The public are looking to Mr Lincoln for the accomplishment of this great work; they will hold him responsible for its failure, if that should be its fate; nor will they again permit it to be thrown upon the shoulders of the Cabinet: he alone must answer for it. And now let him cease to be the politician, and perform the duties of the statesman, if he has the ability to comprehend his duties; or at least prove that he is not behind the energy and patriotism exhibited by our financiers, who, looking only to the success of the republic of the West, cast aside all prejudices, and deal out their million per day to carry the nation successfully through the struggle for its second independence.

The Two Principal Incendiary Journals of New York—Approaching Martial Law.

Our contemporary, the *Tribune*, is at its old tricks again. The warning it received less than a month ago, from the general condemnation by the public of its bogus Washington despatches seems to have taught it no permanent lessons. The Jacobin incendiaries of that journal can no more give over resorting to fictitious letters, manufactured in their own office, to produce an ephemeral sensation, than a confirmed toper can abandon the use of alcoholic drinks. False letters from Kansas succeeded the Slovegammon fabrications; and a series of the most monstrous epistolary inventions that ever were palmed off on credulous abolition readers preceded, for several weeks the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The latest of its dodges and perhaps not the least dangerous, is to be found in pretended letters from North Carolina, Kentucky, and the District of Columbia, in its issues of yesterday and the day previous. They tend directly towards the separation of the Union into two republics, and are as pernicious as the diurnal diatribes of the *News* in favor of secession. The only difference is that the latter paper advocates openly what the former works for covertly.

The "special correspondent" of the *Tribune* from Gatesville, North Carolina, has got hold of a confidential "Belshazzar" who sees "handwritings upon the wall"—not an extraordinary phenomenon in fits of both physical and political delirium. The said Belshazzar, safely ensconced from harm at his desk in Spruce street, affects, with the integrity of a Mesmeric medium, to hear "of rumors of slave insurrection, all the way southward—in South Carolina and Alabama—and believes that the whole Southern fabric is undermined by subterranean fires that may blaze forth ruinously at any moment." "The slave owners," says the pseudo-correspondent, "tremble in their shoes," and "drunkenness," "concubinage," and "cruelty" vie with each other in oppressing—somebody "with a horse and buggy"—for the letter writer does not name any other victim in his specifications of brutality. All this is poured forth with the same old sonorous *Tribune* fervor, which has always distinguished its highest horse attempts at gulling, demorating, and misleading the public. It means just what the *News* does when it pitches into the administration for carrying on war to suppress rebellion, and its "cry of horror" in the ears of abolitionists has precisely the same effect as the "indignant denunciations" of Mr Lincoln's atrocities in the columns of the avowed secession paper.

We respectfully warn both the *Tribune* and the *News* that these things will not do. The people are in dead, serious earnest in their attempts to re-establish the Union upon a constitutional basis. They will not be diverted from their object by either underhand abolition separationism, or by secession undisguised. The talk about slave insurrections, in which the Jacobins of the *Tribune* indulge through the reflected medium of false correspondence, is monstrous and absurd. There never was a period when the slaves of the South were so quiescent, so well treated, and so little disposed to rebellion against their masters. Surrounded by soldiers with every town and hamlet excited by the din of arms, they could not revolt against their owners were the provocation never so great. Should they do so, their rashness would be deplored and condemned by every good citizen North and South. On the other hand the assertions of the *News*—so assiduously promulgated—that every measure of the government is "a high handed act of usurpation," and that justice demands that the seceded States should be permitted to stand aloof from the rest, find no response in the popular heart. Both papers must be taught a lesson, and the sooner it is begun the better.

General Banks has proclaimed martial law in Maryland, and General Fremont has followed his example in Missouri. Newspapers have been summarily suppressed in St. Louis for promulgating doctrines not half so dangerous as daily appear in the *Tribune* and *News*. It would be well for the government to organize thoroughly the military force in this State, and to proclaim martial law here and its first step should be to suppress these two organs of secession and separation which are endeavoring to do so much harm.

GEORGE N. SANDERS AND HIS ACCOUNTS.—A report of a motion in one of the courts to proceed against the sureties of George N. Sanders, as a defaulter to the government to the tune of $21,000, was published in yesterday's HERALD. A balance sheet has been sent us, from which it appears the default is only to the amount of $5,265. From the [illegible] style in which the late Navy Agent appeared in Washington during the last year—driving [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which brought crowds of people, with [illegible] of controlling the legislation of Congress, the election for President, the foreign and domestic appointments and all such matters, we had supposed that Sanders was a princely defaulter; but instead of that we find he is only a miserable picayune fellow, who allows his name to be brought into court for the paltry sum of $5,000. The government ought to give him a clear receipt for the amount, together with a kick on the point of honor.

The One Bright Spot in England.

The report of Mr John Bright's speech, which was accidentally omitted in our issue of yesterday, will be found in another column, and we commend it to the careful perusal of every reader as the ablest and most unprejudiced exposition of the cotton question, the objects of this war and the relations of Great Britain with the United States, that has yet emanated from a trans-atlantic source. Mr. Bright is the only public man in England who seems capable of rising to the dignity of a philosophic statesman in the discussion of American affairs at the present time. He comprehends the true state of the case at a glance, and takes precisely the same view of things as the conservatives of the North do, and as the conservatives of the South would if—no longer awed by the reign of terror there—they were allowed to express their opinions. Unlike the Exeter Hall or anti-slavery party, he does not look upon this contest as an abolition war, and, unlike the government or cotton party, he does not regard it from a purely selfish point of survey. He tells the people of England that our object is to maintain the constitution of the United States, and to act legally as it permits and requires, and not to liberate the slaves, that the war is one to sustain the government and maintain the authority of a great nation, and that the people of England, if they are true to their own sympathies, to their own history, and to their own great emancipation act of 1834, will have no sympathy for the enemies of the Union.

The illegality of secession Mr Bright illustrates by an appropriate parallel when he says "Do you suppose that, if Lancashire and Yorkshire thought that they would break off from the United Kingdom, those newspapers which are now preaching every kind of moderation to the government of Washington would advise the government in London to allow these two counties to set up a special government for themselves?" And he again questions if, when the people of Ireland asked that they should secede, was it proposed in London that they should be allowed to secede peaceably?

Referring to the cotton supply, he says people tell him there will be a compromise, or the English government will break the blockade, so that in any case cotton will be forthcoming. "Now recollect," says Mr. Bright, "what breaking the blockade means. It means a war with the United States; and I don't think myself that it would be cheap to break the blockade at the cost of a war with the United States." He then proceeds to enumerate the evils resulting from such a collision to the operatives of Lancashire, apart from the manifest injustice and the violation of all international law which would be involved in foreign interference with a legal and effective blockade. He does not hesitate to express his own belief, founded on an undoubted fact, that the interests of Manchester are more dependent upon the success than the failure of the Washington government, and that the sooner there is peace in America the sooner will cotton be sent to Lancashire. The strongest argument in favor of the continuation of peace between England and this country is that where Mr Bright says that the English government cannot afford to go to war with this country. The vast commerce which belongs to the nation of shopkeepers would not only be jeopardized, but ruined, by war with the United States; and even if the government was so far influenced by its jealousy of the greatness of this republic as to risk a conflict, the people of England would rise, not only to protest, but to rebel. And what would be the sequel? The vaunted supremacy of England would no longer exist. Her shipping would be swept from the seas; her looms would remain idle, and famine and riot would reign in Lancashire. Debt and poverty would accumulate rapidly upon her. Even the throne itself would be imperilled. Meanwhile the United States, with a loyal population of twenty-two millions, and far greater natural resources than Great Britain possesses, would withstand the shock bravely and firmly. We, therefore, can better afford a war with England than England can with us. From such a contest we should emerge victorious, and with the rebellion trodden out under our feet and the federal authority restored in every Southern State.

Mr Bright silences the criticisms of the English press upon the conduct of the war, by saying that nothing can be more monstrous than for a people, by no means averse to war themselves, to go on carping and cavilling with what the federal government is doing. He advises his hearers and the people of England to abstain from applying to the United States doctrines and principles which they never apply to their own case. He tells them we have never squandered our money in such phantom expeditions as the English have been engaged in, and that even in the great emergency of this war for the Union the sum we are going to raise is no greater than is raised in Great Britain every year during a time of peace. We are glad to find that there is at least one statesman in England capable of forming a just opinion upon American affairs, and we doubt not that he expresses the views of the great majority of the English people, who are neither trammelled by abolitionism nor cotton, and whose sympathies are decidedly in favor of the North in their struggle to maintain the integrity of the republic.

GENERAL BUTLER SUPERSEDED BY GENERAL WOOL.—This is a change which ought to have taken place long since. General Butler has proved himself to be a very important and very pompous personage, not unlike a Turkish Pacha. His strategy has been most masterly, but it has been more successful against the newspaper reporters than against the enemy at Big Bethel. He put one unfortunate member of the profession to flight, who never stopped till he got to Baltimore. The great object of his ambition at Fortress Monroe was to control the reports intended for the public journals. He played the same sort of game before at Annapolis and now he has played himself out. A man of a very different [illegible] and of military [illegible] experience [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—The interesting letter which we published yesterday from Dr Norval, of the New York Seventy-ninth regiment—who, with the other surgeons of the federal army made prisoners, has been released on his parole of honor by the Confederate generals, and is now just returned from Richmond—is well deserving of the attention of the government. He says he has left upwards of thirteen hundred wounded and prisoners of our troops behind him. Dr Norval bears the most decided testimony to the humanity and kindness of the enemy—which is but the uniform testimony of all the wounded and prisoners—but he says these men have the most bitter feeling against our government on account of its refusal to exchange prisoners and to recognise the Confederates as belligerents. We quote his words:—

There is one thing I cannot refrain from adverting to—the feelings of the wounded and prisoners towards our government. If the passive treatment they are now receiving is continued, and which is hostile to every principle of civilized warfare, there will be such a howl from those dungeons and hospitals as will be felt throughout the whole length and breadth of the North, and would do more to damage our cause than two such battles as at Manassas; besides, it will bring down upon the administration the condemnation of other Powers—in short, the whole civilized world. It would be injudicious to say more on this subject at present. You may hear from me in a future communication. I had a petition to his Excellency the President from the imprisoned officers. I showed it to Gen Winder, of the Confederate forces. He said he could not allow it to pass without showing it to the War Department, and if they passed on it, it was to be sent by Adams' Express. The prisoners anxiously await the result of this petition before giving vent to their feelings.

We must confess that we entirely concur with Dr. Norval. The editor of a journal in this city, who frequents battle fields, but always makes too good use of his heels to be made a prisoner, advocates the inhuman and brutal policy of leaving our troops taken prisoners at Bull run to rot in Southern jails. But had "the little villain" been captured himself, like Congressman Ely, he would now, like that gentleman, advocate a very different course. We hold that there ought to be an exchange of prisoners at once, including the crews of the privateers, who, after all, are only enemies at sea, as the Confederate troops are enemies on land. Many of the latter have been released by General McClellan, in Western Virginia, on their promise not to take up arms again against the United States government; and some cavalry of the enemy, prisoners in Washington, under the very eye of the government, have been set free on the same condition, together with an oath of allegiance, which is of very small consequence. Why, then, hesitate to apply the same rule to the privateers? Hanging is the worst use to which men can be put. That the Confederates are entitled to be recognized as belligerents they have themselves proved at Manassas; and the best way is to candidly admit the fact, instead of standing upon a point of etiquette which is impracticable. The British government, when it waged war against these States, at the time that they were its subject colonies, proposed to hang the prisoners who fell into the hands of its generals; but Washington, in a brief letter, convinced them that this was not for their own interest, and they abandoned the idea. The course our government is pursuing in this matter is, as Dr Norval observes, "hostile to every principle of civilized warfare." The old idea of hanging men for political offences is now obsolete, and when we have succeeded in putting down the rebellion the Union will be restored more by our humanity than even by our arms.

In the present case the disadvantage of refusing to exchange is clearly on our side. If our government hang as traitors or privateers the prisoners they hold, the Southern confederacy may retaliate, and hang ten for every one. The prisoners held by the United States are few; the Confederate States have a large number. Until the action of our government became decided in reference to the privateers, the Confederate government gave the prisoners they had taken from us every indulgence. Now they hold them in close confinement. The effect on enlistment will be exceedingly bad. Thousands will shrink from engaging in a war in which, if they are taken prisoners, they are liable to be hanged; and if they are already enlisted the reflection that they may meet so ignominious a fate is not likely to add to their coolness or courage on the day of battle. It cannot improve the Union cause or contribute to the success of our arms to signalize the war by needless cruelties or revive the barbarities of less enlightened times.

THE SUCCESS OF THE LOAN.—A secession journal in this city holds that the government loan must fail, because the government must fail to meet it as it becomes due. But in the reason the writer assigns he refutes himself. He says:—"The success of this scheme depends upon the ability to float the circulation. *It would be very easy to do so if trade and industry were active; but they are not, and no circulation will remain out.* When trade is paralyzed all obligations seek liquidation." Now the very effect of this loan will be to create trade and active industry, so that the condition of success laid down will be amply fulfilled. The money borrowed by the government is not like so much money thrown into the sea, that will not come back again: nor will it be sent out of the country. It will be spent here; and, circulating through every vein and artery of the body politic, will give a new stimulus to trade—an internal trade equal to more than the whole lost trade of the South. The commodities wanted for the war will give existence to a new trade. The money will return again rapidly, and if it should be necessary to pay any foreign balances, there are from fifty to seventy millions of specie on hand for that purpose. But the operation of the Morrill tariff will prevent imports, while Europe cannot dispense with our breadstuffs. The balance will therefore be in our favor, and Europe will have to pay us gold instead of taking it away. The money borrowed by the government will thus be kept in the country, and an extraordinary stimulus will be given to many branches of domestic trade.

Of course the debt will fall upon posterity; but the expenditure of five hundred millions at the rate of a million per day, in the country, must necessarily revive business, and render employment and money plenty. We are better able to bear this debt than England. The resources of the country are fresh and unimpaired, and they are vastly greater than England or France ever possessed. It is true that a large national debt is something new in our system. But it seems as if it were necessary for the security of all civilized systems of government. Some of the greatest statesmen of England have held that it is her immense national debt that preserves her from revolution. So many of her population have an interest in the government stock that they will always do their utmost to prevent the overthrow of the government. It appears we want something of the same kind [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] would [illegible] doing

chain on the wheels of revolution. If a large number of citizens have a moneyed stake in the security of the government it will become their interest to be conservative and to defeat every scheme of anarchy which may endanger the principal or the interest of their investment. They will sustain and stand by the government to the last.

MILITARY RULE NECESSARILY AN IRON RULE—THE MAN FOR THE OCCASION.—The soldier-like decision and energy with which the recent mutinies in the Seventy-ninth and Second Maine regiments of volunteers were quelled and punished by General McClellan will do more to restore the morale of our army than half a dozen victories. A commander who deals thus fearlessly and severely with an element which has never held itself bound by strict military laws and which is apt to break out on slight pretexts into acts of insubordination, cannot but inspire confidence and respect. Such a leader will be followed with blind attachment and devotion, while commanders like Patterson kill out not only every spark of patriotism, but every feeling of military pride and self-respect in those who serve under him.

A regular army training inculcates obedience as the first duty of the soldier. No man is fit to command others who has not been accustomed to square his conduct by this rule. Hence it is that we find so many grievous blunders committed by volunteer officers which even the bravery that they display does not atone for. To this contempt of authority may be traced many of the mischances that have attended our arms, and unless it is put down with a firm hand it will be followed by many more. How can it be expected that subordinate officers will respect the orders of those placed over them when these in their turn disregard the first rules of military discipline? In the conduct of Col. McCunn, on whom a court martial is now sitting at Washington, we have another instance of the misplaced ambition which tempts men to assume positions for which they are not fitted. This officer, it is charged, treated defiantly the orders of his military superior. It would have been much better for his own character and for the good of the service if he had remained at home, administering the law in the court of which he is Judge, instead of going to Washington to set an example as a law breaker to the troops under his command. General McClellan is just the man to deal with these hybrid and refractory warriors. By the time it again becomes necessary for the troops under his orders to take the field we opine that there will be precious few of them in positions of command.

FOREIGN DISCOURAGEMENT OF PRIVATEERING.—A few days ago we had occasion to complain of the conduct of the Dutch authorities at the island of Curacoa, in allowing the privateer Sumter to enter one of its ports and remain there for a week, during which time the privateersman had every facility for refitting, provisioning and coaling. It now appears that on the 18th of July, when the vessel in question arrived at the island, the Governor had not received the instructions of his government relative to the war in the United States which have since come to hand. They are as follows:—

According to the King's orders the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of Justice and of the Navy, hereby notify whomsoever it may concern that, in order to preserve a strict neutrality during the existing troubles in the United States of America, no privateers under whatever flag and provided with commissions or letters of marque, with or without prizes, shall be admitted to our seaports, [illegible]

[illegible]

MOVEMENTS OF MRS. LINCOLN.

Arrival of Mrs. Lincoln and Party at Long Branch—The Excitement on the Sea Shore, &c., &c., &c.

Mrs. Lincoln left this city yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, en route for Long Branch, where she will spend a few quiet days. She was accompanied by Mrs. Grimsley. The gentlemen who accompanied the Presidential party from Washington went on to Long Branch in advance, and have secured suitable apartments in the Mansion House. There will be quite a furore at this fashionable watering place when the President's lady arrives.

OUR LONG BRANCH CORRESPONDENCE.

MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, August 16, 1861.

Mrs. Lincoln, her younger sons and Mesdames Shearer and Grimsley, arrived here at noon to-day.

Taking events in the order of the time of their occurrence, it must first be mentioned that Mr. Robert Lincoln and Mr. Hay, who arrived last evening, were the objects of all interest and curiosity up to the time of Mrs. Lincoln's arrival. The customary evening hop at the Mansion was more than usually brilliant, for all of the guests attended in full dress, and most of the belles and beaux of the other hotels came over to see the President's son. Prominent among the throng were some of the most noted fashionables of New York and Philadelphia, and—mirabile dictu!—Edwin James, the famous English criminal lawyer, who is stopping here with his family. Mr. Lincoln did not dance, however, nor appear in the the parlor, but retired early. This morning Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Hay breakfasted with Mr. Peters, the host of the hotel, and accepted an invitation to the festivities there which the arrival of Mrs. Lincoln is to inaugurate. Mr. Lincoln was not present at the depot upon his mother's arrival.

Though the train which brought Mrs. Lincoln to the Branch was not expected to arrive until one o'clock, the throng of people and the crowd of carriages began to gather about the depot before twelve. All along the beach, from every hotel, and from every dooryard for miles around, the American flag floated on the breeze and flashed in the bright sunlight. It had been arranged that thirty-four little girls, dressed in white, should line the passage way from Mrs. Lincoln's car to her carriage, but by some mistake only twenty-seven little girls could be found, or [illegible] dressed betimes, so that by this accident the absence of seven seceded States from the Union was typified, although of course no such political allusion was intended.

Mrs. Lincoln and her party travelled in a special car, handsomely furnished, but decorated with no special reference to the occasion. As the train came up to the depot the scene was unusually gay and animated. The crowds of people, the number of carriages, the gay, vari-colored dresses of the ladies, the green trees and fields thereabouts, and the bright sunshine beautifying all, made up a delightful coup d'œil. Through the line of sweet little girls, who curtsied as she passed, Mrs. Lincoln, followed by a great throng of people, proceeded to her carriage—a large, open barouche. The people pressed upon her with eager but respectful curiosity, and as she drove off quickly to the hotel, the carriages wheeled into line and extemporized a sort of procession in her honor. The quiet and good order with which all this was conducted cannot be too highly commended.

Mrs. Lincoln was very neatly but plainly dressed, in travelling costume, and was so closely veiled that the curiosity of the hundreds of ladies, who filled the porticos of the hotels and the private equipages drawn up along the road, was unfortunately ungratified. Arrived at the Mansion House, Mrs. Lincoln proceeded immediately to her rooms, and the arrival of the party was so quietly managed that but few of the guests were aware that the President's lady was really in the house.

Mrs. Lincoln did not leave her room during the afternoon except for dinner, which she took privately. The weather threatened another storm, and so the afternoon drive and visit to the beach was postponed. This evening Mr. Robert Lincoln and his friends attend a grand hop at [illegible]

[illegible]

Movements of Prince Napoleon.

Nothing of any consequence transpired yesterday in reference to the movements of the Prince. On the previous day there was a very social party on board the yacht, the Prince and Princess, the French Consul General and other distinguished parties participating in the amusement. It was decided that the Prince should leave in the course of the afternoon on his short Western tour. He will be accompanied by the Commander of the Jerome Napoleon throughout his travels, and will return direct to this city.

Her Imperial Highness, the Princess Clotilde, will remain at the New York Hotel until the Prince returns. The yacht will then leave for Halifax, where some fifteen vessels of the French fleet are now rendezvousing.

NEW MUSIC.—Professor O. Speranza is engaged on a musical composition intended as a tribute of respect to the Princess Clotilde. From the known talent of the composer and the time and labor which he is devoting to it, we have no doubt that the work will be in every way worthy of the illustrious lady who has inspired it. Mr. Bertrand Hoffacker has written a Union song and march, dedicated to Mr. Lincoln, of which musical critics speak favorably. The new patriotic song, by General Morris, "Our Country, Right or Wrong," music by Signor Muzio, has, we see, just been published by Firth, Pond & Co.

The Late Fire in Division Street.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Seeing your account of the fire in Division street, in which you mention that the servant girl, Mary Leary, was rescued by some firemen and police, I wish to contradict the same, as I was the first fireman on the ground, and I brought the woman to the street. The police assisted only in conveying her to the station house.

J. LOGAN, Excelsior Engine No. 2.

Markets.

ALBANY, August 16, 1861.

Flour in more active demand: sales 1 200 bbls. Wheat—Sales, in car lots, at $1 13½ a $1 16 for red State, $1 30 for white Michigan and $1 [illegible] for white Kentucky. Rye—Sales 2 500 bushels at 50c. Oats—sales 9 000 bushels [illegible] Whiskey—Sales 50 bbls at 17c. Received by Central Railroad, for New York—100 bbls high wines, [illegible] bbls flour, [illegible] Shipped by canal to New York, August 15—111 700 bushels corn, 60,000 do wheat, 10,000 do oats, 3 500 do feed and 2,400 do malt.

BUFFALO, August 16—2 P. M.

Flour steady. Wheat better, demand good: sales 26,000 bushels Milwaukee club and Northwestern club at 95c., and 10 000 do red winter at $1 10 a $1 10½. Corn better: sales [illegible] bushels at 35½c. a 37½c. Canal freights steady. [illegible]

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW BOOKS OF THE SEASON.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin square, New York, Publish this day

I.

DAVIS' CARTHAGE.

Carthage and Her Remains—Being an account of the Excavations and Researches on the Site of the Phœnician Metropolis in Africa and other adjacent Places. Conducted under the auspices of her Majesty's government. By Dr. N. Davis, F. R. G. S. Profusely illustrated with maps, woodcuts, chromo-lithographs, &c., &c. 8vo, muslin, $2 50.

Dr. Davis' name will be quoted for ages to come in every discussion about Carthage.—Blackwood's Magazine.

The old city of Dido, and the adjacent territory of that splendid but little known African republic, live again in the singular resurrection now going on, and in this volume just issued the reader is enabled, by means of the letter press and of the numerous steel engravings, chromo-lithographs, aquatints and woodcuts, to obtain a faithful idea of the interesting specimens of ancient art which Dr. Davis has rescued from the sandy oblivion of the desert.—New York Evening Post.

II.

SEASONS WITH THE SEA HORSES, Or, SPORTING ADVENTURES IN THE NORTHERN SEAS. BY JAMES LAMONT, ESQ., F. G. S. With map and numerous illustrations. 8vo, muslin, $1 75.

This is the most interesting and exciting volume descriptive of Arctic sporting that we have met with for some time. The plan followed by the author and his companion, Lord David Kennedy, was one which is not very often adopted. They hired a small sloop, with a complete crew, and everything requisite for a season in the Spitzbergen waters, [illegible] The author enters con amore into the subject and describes the perils and the pleasures of chasing the seal, the walrus, the polar bear, the reindeer and the whale in the icy solitudes of the North with all the zeal of a true sportsman.—Critic.

HARPER & BROTHERS have lately published:

FRAMLEY PARSONAGE. A Novel. By Anthony Trollope, author of "Doctor Thorne," [illegible] "The Three Clerks," [illegible] "Orley Farm," &c. With illustrations by [illegible] 12mo, muslin, $1.

"Framley Parsonage," that captivating tale.—Athenæum.

DU CHAILLU'S EQUATORIAL AFRICA. Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa, with accounts of the manners and customs of the people and of the chase of the Gorilla, the Crocodile, Leopard, Elephant, Hippopotamus and other animals. By Paul B. Du Chaillu. With numerous illustrations. 8vo, muslin, $3. (Uniform with Livingstone, Barth and Burton.)

A DAY'S RIDE. A Life's Romance. By Charles Lever, author of "Charles O'Malley," [illegible]

[illegible]

SHIPPING NEWS.

Port of New York, August 16, 1861.

[illegible]

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining on the New York Post Office Saturday, August 17, 1861.

Officially Published in the Newspaper Having the Largest Circulation.

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

THE FIRE-ICE.

Tools, Drillers and Spinners.

Navy Lists.

Miscellaneous.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOAN OFFICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

$1,000.

$4,000.

$32,500.

$75,000.

MATRIMONIAL.

SHIPPING.

BOARDING AND LODGINGS.

BOARDING AND LODGINGS.

FOR SALE.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

CLOTHING.

EXCURSIONS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STEAMBOATS.

RIDERIDING.

INSTRUCTION.

RESTAURANTS.

MEDICAL.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR COLONEL FARNHAM'S FUNERAL.

The obsequies of the late Colonel N. L. Farnham, commander of the First [illegible] Zouaves, who died at Washington on the 14th inst., from fever, the result of a wound which he received at the battle of Bull Run, will take place at ten o'clock this (Saturday) morning, from the residence of his family, No. 123 West Thirty-[illegible] street [illegible]

[illegible]

MEETING OF THE GERMAN CITIZENS.

[illegible]

THE IRA HARRIS CAVALRY.

[illegible]

THIRD REGIMENT, EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

[illegible]

THIRD IRISH REGIMENT.

[illegible]

BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

[illegible]

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

[illegible]

A NEW ARMY CONVENIENCE.

[illegible]

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

[illegible]

THANKS TO COMMANDER CRAVEN.

[illegible]

VOLUNTEERS' FAMILIES SUFFERING.

[illegible]

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

[illegible]

HON. CALEB B. SMITH ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

THE MUTINY OF THE NEW YORK SEVENTY-NINTH.

LETTER HOME FROM ONE OF THE MEMBERS.

WASHINGTON, August 15, 1861.

DEAR MOTHER—I suppose you have been expecting a letter from me for some time, but I expected to have been in New York before this, as the regiment was ordered home to elect a colonel and other officers, so many having been killed at the late battle. We were all in the best of spirits, expecting to see our friends soon, when we found we were being [illegible]. They ordered an election of colonel and then countermanded it, seeing Major McLelland would be elected, and appointed Colonel Stevens as colonel of our regiment, and then ordered us into Sickles' brigade. We have no officers, and we refused to recognize Colonel Stevens, we being State militia, and it being an infringement on our rights to appoint a colonel. Major (Captain) Barclay having resigned, we had no officers we could depend upon, [illegible] refused to march. [illegible] in a state of mutiny. The matter is to be investigated, and I think we will be righted. I am sorry it has happened, and it would be too bad if, after all we have done, the Seventy-ninth were to be disgraced. But [illegible] for the best. R. G.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.)

WASHINGTON, August 15, 1861.

For the past day or two symptoms of disaffection have been manifested by the New York Seventy-ninth regiment. You will recollect this as the Highlander or Scotch regiment, recruited in New York city, and commanded by the late lamented Colonel Cameron. It was the only one [illegible] and exhibited its nationality by wearing a sort of half plaid uniform. It is composed of excellent fighting material and on parade always presented a military and rather picturesque appearance. Notwithstanding it has been the recipient of many marks of attention, and always a favorite regiment with those in authority, its members have been [illegible] intractable, and it was found very difficult to preserve discipline among them. Colonel Cameron enforced obedience, and although he was a strict disciplinarian, and exceedingly popular as an officer, he was frequently annoyed by the exhibition of a disorderly and mutinous spirit.

This last disturbance was of a more serious nature, however, than any which had yet taken place. I have heard [illegible] statements in relation to it, and the most [illegible] stories told in extenuation of the breach of discipline. One alleges that the men do not wish to join the brigade of General Sickles, to which they had been assigned. Another story was that they did not want ex-Governor I. I. Stevens, of Oregon, as their colonel, not because he was not considered a competent officer, but because he was not a citizen of New York. This explained that it was a New York militia regiment, and therefore should be permitted to go home at the expiration of three months, even as the Sixty-ninth were permitted to go home, forgetting that while the Six[illegible]

[illegible]

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

THE DEATH OF BEN. McCULLOUGH CONFIRMED.

ST. LOUIS, August 16, 1861.

A messenger from Gen. Siegel, who arrived early this morning, reports that officer fifteen miles this side of Lebanon, expecting to reach Rolla to-day. He had not been molested en route.

Gen. Lyon was buried on Col. Phelps' farm near Springfield.

It is reported that the rebels had entered Springfield, and were encamped in and around there.

The messenger also states that the whole number killed, wounded and missing on the Union side does not exceed 800, and that Ben McCulloch and a number of the rebel officers were killed.

ROLLA, Mo., August 16, 1861.

We are indebted to the correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* for the following intelligence:—Mr. Ingraham, a Union clerk in a secession store in Springfield, arrived here this morning. He reports that four regiments of rebel cavalry, under General Raine, entered Springfield Sunday noon, and hoisted a rebel flag on the court house, amidst the [illegible] demonstrations of the troops and a few resident sympathizers.

Our wounded soldiers in the hospital had not been molested. It was announced that only the Home Guards would be the subjects of resentment. The rebels purchased everything in the stores, paying any price demanded in confederate scrip. They were particularly anxious to get shoes, some of their regiments being entirely barefooted.

Captain Jodest, one of General Siegel's skirmishers, who was wounded in the battle, reports that General Siegel's attack on the rear of the rebel camp, was a complete surprise to them, that they were driven back towards General Lyon's command in front, with great slaughter, their dead lying in heaps on the field, and that for the first half hour General Siegel did not lose a man.

Subsequently our troops were subjected to a murderous cross fire from a number of the enemy's cannon, throwing a perfect shower of grape and shells into our ranks.

After driving the rebels back about a mile and a half Gen. Siegel drew off his forces and fell back on Springfield.

Wagons containing the families of Union men continue to [illegible]

[illegible]

GENERAL FREMONT AT ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

LETTER FROM LIEUT. EDMUND CONNELLY, OF THE SIXTY NINTH, TO HIS BROTHERS.

[illegible]

FIRST REGIMENT OREGON RIFLES.

[illegible]

Arrival of the Pony Express.

[illegible]

THE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

Letters from Members of the Thirty-Eighth New York Regiment.

We are indebted to Lieutenant Colonel Farnsworth, of the Thirty-eighth regiment, for the following letters from members of that organization now imprisoned at Richmond, giving details of affairs there:—

RICHMOND PRISON, August 9, 1861.

COLONEL WARD:—

SIR—The following is a complete list of the prisoners now here belonging to the Thirty-eighth regiment:—

Captain McQuade, C. J. Murphy, T. H. Hamblin, S. G. Griswold, William Phelps, E. Sweeny, F. Sweeny, S. T. Hart, John Kilsey, A. Keller, A. Abr, John Jackson, J. V. Smith, W. H. Brown, J. McCormac, William Todd, G. P. Boutwell, George Robinson, M. McGrain, F. H. Kellogg, Louis Leonard, A. C. Bowers, W. Wier, Louis Wellsrobe, Martin Donohoe, T. C. Gould, H. Hege, Thomas Carr, Thomas Casserly, Charles Raddiger, Henry Hilliard, M. Dowling, F. McGuire, John Gumberton, Fred. Hoffer, W. H. Millett.

A list of the wounded I forwarded previously. I am sorry to inform you that Captain McQuade has had his leg amputated, and I fear his life is in danger, as I am informed by one of the surgeons he persisted in refusing to have it taken off at first, hoping to save it. Now I fear it is too late to save his life. I have been endeavoring to get permission to visit the general hospital, where he and Hamblin are, together with some three hundred of our men. I have charge of the hospitals containing our wounded at the tobacco factories—that is, the superintendence of the nurses, stewards, &c. I have permission to visit all the buildings, prisons, hospital, &c., and the city, on business, without a guard. The wounded have every attention paid them by our surgeons, and are getting along as well as could be expected. The prisoners are well fed and kindly treated, and are hopeful of a speedy release.

I have not heard anything of Major Potter, except that he was taken on the retreat. I presume if he is here he must be wounded and in the general hospital, with the rest of the officers. I am exceedingly glad to hear, through the papers, that Lieut. Col. Farnsworth is safe. It was rumored here that he was killed on the battle field.

A sergeant of Company E, I believe, has been seen by several of our men walking outside of the prison, dressed in citizen's dress, and free. I don't know how he got his freedom. Yours, truly, C. J. MURPHY.

P. S.—The sergeant alluded to is Mallory, who assisted the wounded at the same hospital I was at. Yours, &c., C. J. M.

I saw Capt. Lewis, from Louisiana, of this army, whom [illegible]

[illegible]

of the War Department at Washington, [illegible] affording her information [illegible]

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE CAPTURE OF THE HON. ALFRED ELY.

The Rev. Joseph C[illegible], the Chaplain of the Walker Legion, writes to the Nashville [illegible] as follows:—

There was a little man, with a [illegible], as restless as a hyena in a cage. It was the Hon. Alfred Ely, member of Congress from [illegible], N. Y. Our Captain [illegible] [illegible] to our gallant Colonel.

"Your servant, Colonel [illegible]," [illegible] "I am glad to meet you. You see I am in a bad fix."

"Yes, sir," said the Colonel, "you are, for a member of Congress, in a very bad fix."

"But you see," [illegible] the honorable gentleman, throwing open the breast of his coat, "I am unarmed, nothing but a penknife, no uniform, merely a [illegible]; came out with Senator Foster to see the battle, but unfortunately ventured too far and was taken."

"Mr. Ely," replied the Colonel, "a battle field is no place for a civilian. You are a member of Congress, sir, and representative of at least ninety thousand people. And do you think yourself a cipher in a scene like this? No, sir, the moral influence of your presence was worth a hundred soldiers in our enemy. Are you not a lawyer, Mr. Ely?"

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Ely, "I am a lawyer."

"Then, sir," Colonel [illegible] "you know that by your presence you are aiding and abetting this cruel and [illegible] assault upon us. It is a principle of law which you are accustomed to recognize elsewhere, and which you are obliged to acknowledge here."

He assented with a sheepish look, and continued his absurd apology, which the Colonel thus cut short:—

"Mr. Ely, we are glad to see you here. We want you with us, and cannot consent to part with you soon. There are men in Washington for whom we may be willing to exchange you hereafter, if, indeed, you should not be hanged, as you deserve."

[From the Montgomery Confederation.]

At half past three o'clock the stampede became fearful, and the gleam among [illegible] & Co. was awful. They immediately jumped into their carriages, and put for Washington at a rapid rate. The hon. Mr. Ely, with a friend, catching the contagion, and believing the enemy to be near at hand, jumped into a buggy and pushed forward to Washington at a double quick. Six miles from Centreville, the starting point, the buggy broke down, and its contents were left a [illegible]. Ely heard at this time the terrible [illegible] of the cavalry, and jumped behind a tree to secrete himself, while his friend put to the woods and was seen no more.

Presently a horseman dashed on, and seeing a man behind a tree, loudly called out, "who are you, sir?" "Mr. [illegible]

THE TRAITOR PRESS.

Important Presentment against Secession Newspapers—The Journal of Commerce and other Organs Denounced.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Shipman.

AUG. 16.—The Grand Jury came into this day and made the following important presentment:—

[illegible]

NEW YORK, August 16, 1861.

The foreman then read the following presentment:—

TO THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK:—

The Grand Inquest of the United States of America for the Southern District of New York, beg leave to present the following facts to the Court and ask its advice thereon:—

There are certain newspapers within this district which are in the frequent practice of encouraging rebels now in arms against the federal government, by expressing sympathy and agreement with them.

These papers are:—

The New York Daily and Weekly Journal of Commerce,
The Daily and Weekly News,
The Daily and Weekly Day Book,
The Freeman's Journal,
all published in the city of New York, and
The Daily and Weekly Eagle,
published in the city of Brooklyn.

The first named of these has just published a list of newspapers in the free States opposed to what it calls "the present unholy war"—a war in defence of our country and its institutions and our most sacred rights, and carried on solely for the restoration of the authority of the government.

The Grand Jury are aware that free governments allow liberty of speech and of the press, to their utmost limit; but there is, nevertheless, a limit. If a person in a fortress, or an army, were to preach to the soldiers submission to the enemy, he would be treated as an offender. Would he be more culpable than the citizen who, in the midst of the most formidable conspiracy of rebellion, tells the conspirators and rebels that they are right, encourages them to persevere in resistance, and condemns the effort of loyal citizens to overcome and punish them, as an unholy war? If the utterance of such language in the streets, or through the press, is not a crime, then there is a great defect in our laws, or they were not made for such an emergency.

The conduct of these disloyal papers is, of course, condemned and abhorred by all loyal men, but the Grand Jury will be glad to learn from the Court that it is also subject to indictment and condign punishment.

All which is respectfully presented.

Charles Gould, Foreman,	John H. Redfield,
Moses A. Hoppock,	J. B. Johnson,
Samuel F. Skidmore,	George B. Whitfield,
John Buckley, Jr.,	Joseph Lovett,
A. Underhill,	John H. Browning,
Andrew Dickson,	Samuel Reese,
Gilbert C. Dean,	M. Hilger,
Nathan A. Sutton,	Samuel Thomson,
Benjamin H. Day,	John P. Seaman,
Daniel E. Dannatt,	Hubbard G. Stone,

being all the Jurors.

NEW YORK, August 16, 1861.

The Court inquired if the Grand Jury desired any instructions on the paper just presented, or whether they wished the attention of the next Grand Jury to be called to the circumstances?

The foreman said that the present Grand Jury, having been for a long time in session, desired to be discharged. They had made the presentment in order that the attention of their successors might be called to it.

Judge Shipman said that the next Grand Jury would be in session in October, when Judge Nelson would preside, and a copy of the presentment should be handed to him for his consideration. The Court thanked the Grand Jury and discharged them from further attendance.

Indictments were presented against Jose E. Santos for fitting out the Cora as a slaver, and John Cook for an assault with a dangerous weapon.

The following prisoners were brought up to plead to indictments already found against them:—

Henry O'Connor, John Morris and John Williams, indicted for voluntarily serving on board the slaver Triton, pleaded not guilty. It will be remembered that Morris and Williams escaped from the Navy Yard on their arrival here, but were subsequently recaptured by a Marshal's officer.

Wm. H. Burns, captain of the slaver W. R. Kelly, which, [illegible]

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

The Canals.

[illegible]

Williamsburg City News.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]